

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

No. 2000.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000.
Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" " " " " 4 "
" " " " " 3 "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS: 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the
BALANCES, of such claims, purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } 7,500,000.
PROPRIETORS }

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Hon. JOHN BELL-IRVING.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq.
Hon. A. P. McEWEN, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT
at the rate of a per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1888.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit, may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1887.

Intimations.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would materially aid the Senate of the College by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
(1) GLASS JARS (for Museum purposes).
(2) ILLUSTRATED PAPERS AND BOOKS for the Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address—JAMES CANTLIE,
Hon. Sec., to the College.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1888. [73]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1888. [76]

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provision of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1888. [77]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [74]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be Closed from the 11th (SATURDAY), to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1888. [74]

ROBT. LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1888. [71]

N E W G O O D S .

TALL SILK HATS. Over Coatings, Light & Heavy.

DRAB, Brown Drab and Grey Ulster Tweeds.

Black, Brown Drab and Grey Hard Felt Hats.

Fawn and other Soft Felts.

Twice and Hats and Caps in New Shapes.

Straw Hats and Pith Hats.

Silk Umbrellas from \$1; each,

over 100 to choose from.

A large assortment of Walking Sticks.

Waterproof Coats, Leggings &

Chair Aprons.

Travelling Rugs and Scotch Mauds.

Overland Trunks, Gladstone Bags, and a variety of Travelling Cases, all sizes.

Winter, Medium and Summer Under Vests and Pants.

Silk Half-Hose, Black, Navy and Colors.

Trousers in great variety of Stripes, Checks and Plain.

Cricketing Flannel, Stripes Checks and Plain.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

Shooting Boots, Rubber Boots.

Patent Leathers Boots & Shoes.

Dancing Pumps, all sizes.

Large Stock of Scarfs, Ties,

Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c.

Thread Half-Hose.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

Lacing & Elastic-rid Walking Boots and Shoes.

White Dress Shirts.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND POWDER.

Are a specific for Prickly Heat, and all skin eruptions caused by the hot weather.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply with a soft sponge and when nearly dry dust over with "The Dusting Powder." Irritation will entirely cease in a few moments and be succeeded by a most agreeable cool and refreshing sense of comfort and ease.

A light dose of WATSON'S SALINE API RIENT in the morning is also recommended as a diuretic.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

8th August, 1888

BIRTH.
At Foochow on the 28th July, the wife of CHARLES KING, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Hongkong, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1888.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters.)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
LONDON, August 9th.
Sir James Ferguson states that negotiations continue for the extension of a British protection over North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHERIDAN.
General Sheridan is dead.

"In 'Men of the Times'" we find the following brief biography of the famous American soldier whose death, expected for some time past, was wired yesterday:—General Philip Henry Sheridan was born in Somerset, Ohio, March 6, 1831. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1853, and served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in Oregon from 1855 to 1861. On the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of South-Western Missouri, and in April, 1862, Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned Brig.-General of Volunteers July 1, 1862, and, after a brief period, was put in command of the 11th Division of the Army of Ohio. He commanded a division in the Army of the Cumberland; and, at the battle of Stones River, Dec. 31, 1862, saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was promoted to be Major-General of Volunteers. In April, 1864, he was called to the Army of the Potomac by General Grant, put in command of the Cavalry Corps, and within the months of May, June, and July, besides protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitring the enemy's position, was successfully engaged in eighteen distinct actions. On the 4th of August 1864 he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the Middle Military Division, where he gained several successes over General Early, for which he was made a Brig.-General of the United States' army, and in Nov. following was made Major-General. He joined General Grant's Army at City Point, whence he started, March 23, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, March 31, and that of Five Forks, which necessitated Lee's evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, April 1, and as the Army of Northern Virginia fled, he constantly attacked and harassed them, and compelled their surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He was assigned to the Command of the Military Division of the South-west, June 3, and of that of the Gulf, June 17, 1865. Under a new reorganization of the Military Districts and Departments, he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf Aug. 15, 1866, and in March, 1867, to the fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas). President Johnson being displeased with his administration, transferred him, Sept. 12, 1867, to the Department of the Missouri, where he remained until March, 1869, when, by the promotion of Sherman, he became Lieutenant-General, and assumed command of Western and South-Western Military Divisions, with his headquarters at Chicago. On the retirement of Gen. Sherman (Feb. 1884) Gen. Sheridan succeeded to the command of the Army, with headquarters at Washington.]

(From Straits Times.)

MR. MANDEVILLE'S MURDER.

LONDON, July 31st.
A Jury has returned a verdict that the death of Mr. Mandeville who was imprisoned at Tullamarine Gaol with Mr. O'Brien was caused by unjustifiable treatment in prison.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The Emperor leaves Copenhagen to-day for home.

August 1st.

The Emperor is at Friedrichshafen.

PARNELL AND THE MODERN JUDAS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell charged Mr. Chamberlain with betraying Cabinet secrets to himself and others when he was a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the charge.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Chinese corvette *Kuang Kai*, arrived this forenoon from Canton.

Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. inform us that the steamer *Waverley* left Singapore for this port to-day.

The report and accounts of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to be presented to the shareholders at the ordinary half-yearly meeting to be held on the 25th inst., are published in another column.

STORMS have lately been raging in the provinces of the Philippine Archipelago, causing considerable damage to agricultural property. At Balanga, on the 30th ult., after heavy rains, there was an overflow of the Talisay river, and the adjoining village and country were inundated to the depth of three feet. Several houses were destroyed, but no loss of life was reported. The whole island of Santa Rosa was flooded by the overflowing of the river San Mateo. The steam launch *Plata* was thrown into a paddy field, but was subsequently floated.

The opera bouffe company—the *Estudiantina Espanola*—have lately been giving performances to crowded houses in Manila.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Thursday, the 16th in term, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

LADY CLEMENTI SMITH, wife of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, who has been at Ceylon for some time in consequence of ill health, returned to Singapore on the 31st ult., perfectly restored. The many friends and acquaintances of Lady Clementi Smith in this colony, and their name is legion, will rejoice at this good news.

We would remind our readers that the American Musical Comedy and Opera Company will repeat, at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, this evening, Sydney Grundy's successful comedy "Arabian Nights." The comedy will be preceded by a concert, in which the leading members of the Company will take part. This attractive programme should ensure a crowded house.

For the week ended July 27th fifteen foreign vessels, including five Norwegian and Swedish, three German, two Dutch, one Spanish, one Italian, and one Portuguese, were reported as shipwrecked. Only eight British vessels were wrecked. Twenty-seven collision cases were reported, including 20 off the United Kingdom. A Norwegian vessel was lost off England, with all hands, except one man.

The following says the Foochow Echo of the 4th inst., is the Tea export from this port since our last issue:—

For London:—
Per Diamond, 126,183 lbs.
Per Mertonshire, 160,630 " "
For Continent:—
Per Diamond, 6,100 "
Per Mertonshire, 2,848 "
For Sydney:—
Per Afghan, 249,856 "
For Melbourne:—
Per Afghan, 718,104 "
For Adelaid:—
Per Afghan, 131,024 "
For Queensland Ports:—
Per Afghan, 103,303 "
For Catalao:—
Per Albany, 170,876 "
For United States:—
Per Albany, 10,075 "
For Kobe:—
Per Albany, 3,367 "

This following statistics of the value of Imports into and Exports from the Philippine Islands, published by the Manila *Diario*, show an encouraging increase in the trade of the neighbouring Archipelago:—

IMPORTS:
1876 \$11,987,000
1877 19,535,000
1878 17,291,000
1879 8,031,000
1880 25,486,000
1881 20,777,000
1882 21,260,000
1883 21,308,000
1884 21,246,000
1885 19,771,000
1886 20,073,000
EXPORTS:
1876 \$14,837,000
1877 16,361,000
1878 17,470,000
1879 18,813,000
1880 23,450,000
1881 24,579,000
1882 2,673,000
1883 26,780,000
1884 22,672,000
1885 24,553,000
1886 25,711,000

MONSEIGNEUR ALBERT SCHUMBERGER, of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, was brought into the Police Court this morning which we trust, he will take to heart. There is no nation in the world for which we have a greater admiration than the French; but Frenchmen are universally admitted to be wretched colonists, and M. Albert Schumberger—which name, by the way, sounds more German than French—appears to be a fair specimen of that overbearing character which his made the name of Frenchmen so universally detested in the Far East. Monsieur Schumberger dined at the Peak Hotel last night and was conveyed to that model establishment in an outside chair, borne by four coolies. He arrived there at 7.30, and told his coolies that their services would be required at 10 o'clock. The coolies having plenty of time to spare, came down town to have their dinner, but on returning at 9.30 found their employer walking home, and on reaching the hotel their chair was missing. It was, eventually, found in a ravine on the south side of the ridge, in a state of wreckage which cost 80 cents to put right. Monsieur Schumberger said that on coming out of the hotel and finding the chair coolies absent, he gave the chair a shove off the road. The Magistrate thereupon requested him to ante up \$2—but in all seriousness! Mr. Sercombe Smith, was that sufficient to meet the requirements of justice? Had a Chinese coolie acted in like manner, you would have sent him to goal for a month; why make a difference? Is there one law for the rich and another for the poor in Hongkong? It looks remarkably like it. We are sadly afraid that Mr. Sercombe Smith is a great mistake as a dispenser of public justice.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Swatow to the *Shanghai Mercury* under date of the 23rd ult.:—There is nothing of importance doing here; everything is lolling along in the smooth-worn old groove. The weather is exceedingly hot, which, however, is nothing more than can be expected at this time of the year. A number of Japanese, all females, have established themselves here, and have started business. Their presence appears to be anything but desirable. I do not know if they have a right to reside here or not, according to the treaties between China and Japan; there is no Japanese Consul here, and they are represented to be the very scum and refuse of their unfortunate class, escaped from the vigilance and authority of the Japanese Consulates in Shanghai and Hongkong. In Swatow they are a regular pest in every sense; owing to the public scandal of their very presence, and horrid diseases, in most malignant forms, of which they are said to be the loathsome vehicles. A fallen Magdalen is often an object more pitiful than of scorn or detestation; but women of the most degraded kind, not driven by dire necessity or sheer despair and starvation to lead a life of sin, but for the love of gain, should be taken care of by the authorities of their own country and be sent back to Dai Nippon; they should not be allowed to the utter disgrace of Japan, to be preying on other people instead of their own countrymen, as in the sickening state of things in Swatow, where no other Japanese residents exist, except repulsive, diseased females. This is a delicate topic to touch upon, but if these remarks should instigate the Japanese officials, to whose Consular District Swatow belongs to take action, a step in the right direction towards removing a most glaring nuisance would be made.

Mr. Caldwell had informed him that the vessel had not been released, or that a new attachment was threatened. He first heard on the 13th June that she was still detained, and wrote to Mr. Caldwell, asking if the ship was yet free, and if security had been given to Mr. J. H. Smith. Next day he saw Mr. Caldwell, who assured him that it was all right—that the ship was free, and security given to both the Smiths. On the 16th Mr. Caldwell, replying to a letter of the previous day, repeated the assurances, saying that the security had been accepted by the registrar, and the ship would be released next day. He relied on those assurances. Mr. Caldwell advised Mr. Rapp to get the *Estrella* away, whilst she was free. Mr. Rapp seemed surprised, and wanted to know why. Mr. Caldwell replied that there

might be other claims on the ship. When getting her cleared an Admiralty order was applied for by J. H. Smith, and her departure prevented. He saw Mr. Caldwell after that—he seemed quite indignant, and said it was not a valid claim.

A TELEGRAM dated airo the 22nd ult. says:—The dervishes attacked a village a little north of Haila Haila and killed twenty villagers. Lieutenant Wodehouse, of the Royal Artillery, succeeded in driving the dervishes over the hills with heavy loss.

From the return's compiled by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, it appears that there were 377 vessels under construction, of 668,118 tons gross, in the United Kingdom at the close of the second quarter of this year. In the corresponding quarter of 1887 the number was 281, of 418,645 tons. The number of steel vessels was 245, of 523,416 tons, as compared with 160, of 327,737 tons, last year.

The export of tea from China to London during the present season amounted on July the 28th to—

Shanghai	... 32 million lbs.
Foochow 16 "
Canton 6 "
Total 54 "

For the same period the figures were—

Shanghai	... 33 million lbs.
Foochow 14 "
Canton 7 "
Total 54 "

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not on board the *Estrella* when the *Elletfish* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000. The difference was caused by the suspension of hostilities between the French and Chinese in the interval. Several people had been after her before. I leave the estimate of my loss to the Court.

By the Attorney-General.—Witness was not in Hongkong when the *Estrella* was ready to take her out. It was about five in the evening. Mr. Rapp gave instructions to get the anchor up as quickly as possible.

SIEK CHING CHUEN said:—I live in Hongkong, and in March 1885 gave instructions to Mr. Rapp to buy the *Estrella* for me for \$29,000. I paid that amount to him. I contracted to sell the steamer to another Chinaman, for \$35,000. I got the vessel long after the contracted time, and had to sell her for \$32,000.

"ill!" He was a clever fellow, and there was a good deal of truth in what he said. "All right," I said, "I will let them have fruit, but I must see it first." It was a rash thing to say, for cargoes of grapes, and dates, and water-melons arrived every hour, and I was worn to shadow inspecting them, until I fixed an hour. But as soon as they began to eat the fruit again the cholera disappeared. It was put down to the medicines, but it was the fruit, and nothing else. I may be preaching heterodoxy, perhaps, but that was my experience. The next step was to prevent them catching cholera. A cordon of soldiers surrounded the infected area, and cut off communication, falling back as the area widened. Nothing carried the disease so efficaciously as the cordon. The natives had no fear of infection; I could see from the way they buried their dead. There was a big trough at the street-corner, into which the corpses were put to be carried to the place of burial. Coming back, I found that the children thought it a great treat to be carried in the trough! Yet I never found that any of them caught the disease. They evidently had no notion of "catching" cholera; indeed one man got into bed with a patient, for the sake of the comfort. The speaker then proceeded to detail his work in other villages in the vicinity until the disappearance of the cholera, and narrated his experiences at the Pyramids. In conclusion he gave a general outline of the topography of the Nile.

The Chairman, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Cantlie, briefly commented upon that gentleman's remarks respecting fruit as a cause of cholera. He did not believe that ripe fruit caused cholera; it was green and over-ripe fruit that did so. Dr. Cantlie had mod. sly overlooked a good deal in a book—"Hot Countries in Egypt"—to which he had referred. The book showed that he was the life and soul of the party; full of resource, meeting every emergency, and always, "coming up smiling." (Applause.) There was one passage that told how, when everyone was at his wit's-end with the poor patients, Dr. Cantlie appeared on the scene with bell tents and medicines, and medical comforts of every kind. There was also an account of a wonderful post mortem he held on a body on the sand, a friend holding a lantern for light.—The vote of thanks was heartily recorded.

Dr. Cantlie responded with a parting anecdote and the proceedings terminated.

A TRIP TO THE NORTH SADDLE ISLAND:

Leaving Shanghai in the steamer *Fairy* at 9 p.m. on Friday July 27th, we came to an anchor in a quiet place under the South Bank, near the little beacon, about midnight, not caring to proceed against a head wind and flood tide—which were sending sheets of spray over the hurricane deck of our small steamer. Starting again at daylight we reached the North Saddle Island soon after 10 a.m., and came to an anchor one of the three bays of the island, that on the North-East. This, and the other two bays are about 3 miles wide & 3 miles long, and one or other of them will afford shelter under all conditions of the wind. The situation was pleasant, bright blue water forming an agreeable contrast with the muddy streak of Yangtze water visible a mile or two to the eastward; a lofty hill on our right, 780 feet high, with sides turfed with the most vivid green—on the left a bold hill capped with granite slabs—one huge isolated rock, looking as if it would suffice to hurl it down a steep gully on the verge of which it was poised. The sides of this hill were cultivated nearly everywhere with Indian corn, the principal crop of the island; dwarf millet, tao, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, ground nuts, &c. Down the large hill four or five miles streams of pure water descended, and near the mouth of one of them a few small patches of paddy were to be seen. Farming, however, is evidently but a secondary business with the inhabitants, of whom there are three settlements perhaps of 150 to 200 in all, fishing being their main avocation, and from them we met everywhere much civility. Earlier in the season the bare granite patches are covered with cuttings exposed to the sun to dry, but all is removed by the third week in July. Previous to such removal the ancient and fish-like odour must render the north end of the island an undesirable place of residence for foreigners. We found no difficulty in purchasing fish of delicious flavour. We saw immense cod four feet long, and weighing probably 30 to 41 lbs. (?) but we preferred smaller fry.

Landing at a small sandy patch at the foot of a ridge between the two hills spoken of above, we crossed theridge and found ourselves looking upon the leeward or south eastern bay, in which the waves came rolling in, breaking on the firm sandy beach which extended for about 500 yards between two walls of perpendicular granite rock at each extremity. The temptation to bathe was irresistible, we succumbed to it, and occasionally to the big rollers which broke in thunder upon the beach in a wall of water 6 to 8 feet high.

Leaving our occupation of Tritons with regret, we returned to our floating home. There are two foreign houses overlooking the sandy bay, which would have been preferable, could we have obtained access to them, but we were informed that the keys were in Shanghai. After tiffin and a period of study, for which in some case a siesta was substituted, we set out after 4 p.m. to ascend the principal summit, and in spite of a blinding sun, and no other protection than sola hats, we experienced no particular inconvenience from the heat, so pure was the air, and delightful the breeze, with which we were favoured, except in a few sheltered spots. After enjoying the extensive view over the surrounding sea, comprising the East False Side and South Saddles, Barren, Raffles, and Senhouse Islands which view would have been much more extensive, but for a haze or cloud bank which encircled the horizon, we descended towards the bay on the North-West, which was much bolder in aspect than the other, the hills descending more abruptly to the sea, and affording much less opportunity for cultivation, lacking also the vivid green clothing, which its steep granite sides were unable to retain soil for. Here was the most copious stream of water on the island, falling through a narrow valley, at some distance up which could be seen a few trees, the only ones we saw on the island. Some of our party luxuriated in fresh water, and one swam off to the steamer which had meantime steamed round the island, and was at anchor a quarter of a mile distant.

Soon after 5 o'clock next morning, after ascending to the lighthouse, which is well worth visiting by those who have not had an opportunity of inspecting a first class light, we walked to the dividing ridge, our first attraction yesterday. This walk was most agreeable; part of our number took an upper road, the other a path which followed the edge of the bay at no great altitude over the beach, giving opportunity of observing closely the precipitous granite cliff overhanging the sea, suggesting (*longo intervallo*) part of the Cornish coast. Another visit to the surf, and luxurious struggles therewith, an interval of restoration of the inner man, and repose were followed by a visit to the granite-clad hill on the left beyond which we found a sea-girt promontory of bare granite, except when hidden by a quantity of apparently uninhabited houses, doubtless used by the cut-throat curers during the season, who leave with their wares when their work is done. There are no officials on the island. Live stock is confined to a few pigs, and some scores of goats and cows. There are no ponies or even

each village has a small temple, the houses are poor huts with mud floors.

After noticing the futility of attempting to move the loose, impeding block of granite, which weighed over 500 tons, we returned by a very steep and somewhat hazardous path to the beach, and after a final plunge returned once more to the *Fairy*.

Starting at 9 p.m. we found ourselves after a smooth and uneventful passage of 95 miles on the Bund at Shanghai, at 5.30 on Monday morning.

Having thus got through our simple unvarnished tale we come to the moral. Why cannot the heated, worn-out resident of Shanghai—whose avocation or inclination does not allow him to go to Chefoo or Japan (*Nan kurus honini contingit adire Corinthum*) have the opportunity of making an occasional summer trip to this delightful island? The change, if but for an occasional Saturday to Monday, from the heating oppressive atmosphere of Shanghai to the bright ozone-bearing surroundings we have attempted to describe would be of immense value to many a worn-out, enfeebled frame. There is a bluff overlooking the dividing ridge between the two contiguous bays, which could probably be rented for a trifle, houses of stone, and wood could be erected for a moderate cost. A small steamer could be hired to make a weekly visit to the island, and those who had time could remain for one or more weeks, and I am sure that many would prefer it to Chefoo. If a few would join together to find the necessary funds, no doubt the thing could be arranged, and our overworked medical men would be relieved from much of their labour and many a valuable life would be saved.—*N.C. Daily News.*

KOREAN NEWS.

We are indebted for the following interesting communications to the correspondence of the *Shanghai Mercury*:

Southern, 21st July, 1888.

Still being no "treasy port," you and your readers must be content not to expect much commercial information from "yours truly," but I'm quite prepared to treat you to a few rare bits of high politics, not so bad as many of the wild ducus which find their way into the China and Japan press from this country. What I tell you has the advantage of being an unbiased reproduction of matters and circumstances such as they really appear if not viewed through the coloured spectacles of party or creed. Three foreigners of the sterner sex hardly ever do meet here without politics being sagely and gravely discussed. With the ladies, of course, it is different. They have babies and bonnets and tea parties to converse about. I will not weary you with the past history of this country—the fights for supremacy between the Japs and Chinese in bygone times have already told their tale—nor will I worry you presumptuously by attempting to disclose the enigmatical future of Korea, but simply give you the impression of impartial people on the spot; not of people who, it is to be regretted for their own sakes, have nothing else to do except to fill the columns of newspapers with vile, trashy inventions to answer their own purposes, or the effusions of somewhat diseased brains. Nobody on the spot here can escape the conviction that, probably before the end of the present century, Korea will be Russian. Nobody need be a prophet to prophesy that the Great Bear—which in our own time, and not even slowly either, advanced from Kamtschatka to the Tumen river on the Korean frontier—will not rest satisfied until Korea is his own; thus placing himself within a day's sail of Shantung and Chihli, with only the Yalu river between Russia's territory and the ferocious Chinese province of Shinkang. That England at one time foresaw this was proved by her occupation of Port Hamilton, since given up. Of course England knows her own business best; but (as was the case) if she had no right to occupy Port Hamilton, it was a crime to take it; and again, since she abandoned it after the war scare was over, she committed a mistake, and in politics, it is said that a blunder is worse than a crime. Enough of politics; the weather is dry enough without that delectation.

Our stock of missionaries has experienced an augmentation by the arrival of four French sisters of charity. They have not told me their business, and in fact I have not interviewed them. All I know is that according to existing treaties missionaries are not allowed at Soulin; nevertheless we have editions of the American and French article here. The American military teachers are in full swing; their school counts 30 pupils, intended as officers for the army. Rumours are still rife about von Milledorff's return at an early date. His amiable family is still here. If it had rested with the Koreans, von Milledorff would never have left Korea; he was very popular amongst them. What the Chinese have now against Judge Denny, I do not understand; it is reciprocating for the treatment received by the Chinese in the States? Some time ago I heard that both Denny and Milledorff would stay here. The steady development of Korea trade we can readily study from the Customs Trade Returns. The projected movements in the Customs Service have experienced a modification. Mr. Hunt goes as Commissioner to Fusan to relieve Mr. Pitt; Mr. Lay from Fusan takes Mr. Hunt's place here, and the Commissioners in Chemulpo and Yuensan stay where they are. The Koreans have taken over their mail and have promptly succeeded in making a mess of it after discharging the foreign minister; it is completely "busted" up, as our American cousins would say. Mr. Halifax has finished the overland telegraph line from here to Fusan in three months, connecting with Japan, so that we are now independent of the Chinese Government line. You know what that means?

As far as I can learn a very great drawback to the trade of this country is the indiscriminate smuggling which is carried on all over the coast. It is well known that whole fleets of junks sail from the northern ports of China across the Yellow Sea to the rich province of Peng Yang Do, and that a large import and export trade is carried on, while on the coast between Jenchuan and Fusan Japanese schooners and junks and Chinese junks drive a thriving trade (illicit) in spite of the facts—which have been well known for at least the last three years. I do not see any mention of them in the Chief Commissioners or any of the common Commissioners' reports for 1887. Not apparently, have the Customs Authorities ever tried to put a stop to this state of affairs. As the Imperial Chinese Government consider the Korean Customs a branch of their own service, it is strange that they do not allow the Korean service a revenue cruiser for a few months; but as the Chinese claim to have a treaty too, or 2,000 years (I forget which) old which allows them to do just what they like with this country, perhaps it would not do to interfere with them, and, of course it would not do to come down on the Japanese only. I have heard nothing more of the famous uniform question at a late audience (which did not come off) in the Palace.

"Orientalism" is evidently alluding to the autocracy of China over Korea, instated upon whenever it suits Chinese purpose, but inevitably shifted whenever it pleases—Ed. 3.4.1.

Chenulpo, 22nd July, 1888.

There is a rumour that a number of parasites are to be cleared out from the Korean yamens, and other hangars-on of officialdom generally. A lot of people thrown out of employment, ill-health, will, no doubt, cause discontent, and it is possible perhaps a squall or two may happen, but nothing of consequence that could not be

easily coped with by the powers that be. Of the Dal-in-koon nobility thinks here, except when we read fables and myths about him in the Press. The rubbish we read sometimes in print about three-quarter of a dozen mandarins being beheaded in Soulin and so forth, does not distract our equanimity of mind; nor does the cackling of demented hens here or elsewhere over unladen eggs (frequently entirely rotten ones, or never to be hatched) even raise a smile of derision.

The prospects of our harvests are good so far, and the farmers are rejoicing on the strength of it, although we have had lots of wind on several occasions and plenty of rain. The latter did good service; the Koreans are none the worse for a wash; unfortunately for them it did not rain soap and towels as well.

The Commissioner of Customs in this Port, Mr. Schnecke, will stay here, after all, but a Chinese member of the Korean Customs staff, Mr. Woolitang, has left the service and joined the Chinese Minister in Soulin. The Korean trade has increased in a manner hardly ever expected, and is still increasing rapidly. I hear that what passes through the Customs is nothing to what is being smuggled all along the coast, mostly in Chinese bottoms (junks), although the Japs are said to do not a huk in the line. The opening of three more ports, in addition to the present three treaty ports, would ameliorate matters much; the existing illicit traffic would then be led into legitimate channels, and fostered and augmented, while the Government would derive some benefit from the Customs revenues. I would suggest a port on the Yalu river (at the head of the Yellow Sea) to be opened; one in Ping-Yu-Do, and one in Chilada (Mukpo). In the three localities suggested there are excellent harbours, with water communication a good distance inland. By opening up the three fertile provinces suggested, the Customs' dues would probably in less than half a dozen years be double what they are now. We all look forward anxiously to the time when the mineral wealth, well known to exist in this country, is going to be tapped. Not for many a Christmas to come, I fear.

We are getting on well bodily here, and nothing will be left to be desired spiritually either. Our sky-pilot corporation is acquiring gradually a cosmopolitan tinge and hue. In addition to our staff of Missionaries from Yankee land we also received a supply of French Sisters of Charity, but they were en route for the capital.

I everybody here in Soulin also is convinced that the present generation may live to see Korea under the Russian flag yet, for reasons both feasible and obvious. China and Japan are playing at the dog-eat-the-manger game, which suits Russia nicely. The rumour is spread here that von Milledorff is to be reinstated, and that Denny, engaged at the rate of \$1,000 a month, is to be bought off by the Chinese, for reasons not intrusted to the keeping of your correspondent.

The smuggling going on along the whole west coast of Korea is something refreshing, but not for the legitimate traders at this port, nor for the Korean Customs. I think it would almost pay to take out a licence as a smuggler and pirate on these coasts; that is to say, of course, a self-granted licence. Can you inform me if in Shanghai any swift and strongly built pilot-boats are for sale? they would suit nicely; how are they quoted in the market? Now, I have little or nothing more to add, except that I am waiting anxiously to discover something startling and sensational all about Korea, of which here never nobody knew nuffin'; in our next papers from China and Japan. Men-of-war in port: *Juniper*, *Satellite*, *Robra*, *Amagikan*, *Huchin*.

FORMOSA.

(From our Correspondent.)

Tamsui, 20th July, 1888.

The typhoon season seems to have commenced for good; the *Fulpo*, which arrived off the Bar on the 14th instant from Shanghai, could not cross, owing to a heavy storm blowing from the eastward; she went over to the mainland and anchored in a sheltered position under Matsui. The barometer had been going down steadily for several days until 3 p.m. on the 14th, when it showed 28.58 at 3 p.m.; after which time it gradually rose and the weather improved.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMENSEN & Co., Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING,

AUGUST 6TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in

SYDNEY GRUNDY'S GREAT LONDON

FARICAL COMEDY,

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ARTHUR HUMMINGTON, MR. P. W. WILLARD, RALPH ORMEROD (his friend), CHARLES FISHER, JOSHUA GILLIBRAND (his Brother-in-law), JOHN F. SHERIDAN, DOBSON (his Servant), A. SUTCH, MRS. HUMMINGTON (his Wife), MISS FLO. MORRISON, MRS. GILLIBRAND (his Mother-in-Law), EVA LEAMINGTON, DALE Maitland (his Uncle), VERA PATEY, BARBARA (his Servant), NELLIE ARLINE, ROSA COLOMBIER (G. WHITEFORD).

SCENE—APARTMENT IN HUMMINGTOP'S HOUSE.

The Comedy will be preceded at 9 Sharp by a CONCERT.

Conductor MR. J. A. ROBERTSON.

Prices \$3, \$4, and \$1.

Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LTD. All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

NINGPO.

Captain Sadewasser, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMENSEN & Co., Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUZU, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA TERESA."

Captain G. Costanzo, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 18th of August, at NOON.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIRE,"

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, and stored at the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1888.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—159 per cent.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$87 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$74 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 88 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$180 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$347 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 33 per cent, premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$17 per share, ex div., sales and sellers.

China and Manila Steam, Ship Company—115 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, sellers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—12 per cent, div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$58 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$189 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$59 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited, \$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$12 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—90 per cent, premium, ex div., buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent, premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—8 per cent, premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—10 per cent, premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 E—12 per cent, premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$84 per share.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$15 per share.

Fujun and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$10 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—66 per cent, premium, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—35 per cent, premium, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—280 per cent, premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 2/11
Bank Bills, on demand 3/0
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/0
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/5
ON INDIA, T. T. 223
On Demand 224

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T. 72
Private, 30 days' sight 72

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul \$530 to \$550
(Allowance, Taels 16 to 16)

OLD MALWA, per picul \$570 to \$580
(Allowance, Taels 16 to 16)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$502 to \$512

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$520

NEW DENARES, (without choice) per chest \$497

NEW DENARES, (bottom) per chest \$507

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$640

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$600

to \$570

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

8th August, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.
Wadiwstock	N.E.	80	80	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.
Tokio	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Nagasaki	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Amoy	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Hongkong	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Halpong	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Bulno	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Maula	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.

9th August, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.
Wadiwstock	N.E.	80	80	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.
Tokio	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Nagasaki	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Amoy	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Hongkong	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Halpong	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Bulno	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.
Maula	S.E.	80	80	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.

The barometer continues falling and the weather is wet in Luzon owing to the approach of another typhoon in the Pacific. —In meteorological records the level of the sea in inches, months, and hours—temperature, pressure in degrees Fahrenheit, &c., &c.—wind velocity, &c., &c.—the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100, &c.—Direction of the wind to two points, &c.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort's scale, &c.—Clouds, &c.—Drizzling rain, &c.—Gusty, &c.—Hail, &c.—Thunder, &c.—Falling showers, &c.—Squally, &c.—Rain, &c.—Thunder, &c.—Visibility, &c.—Dew wet, &c.—Rate in inches, &c.—Rain and snowfall, &c.—W. Penrose, Hongkong Observatory, 9th August, 1888.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From M. G. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)

To-DAY.

Barometer—2 A.M. 30.06
Barometer—4 P.M. 30.04
Thermometer—3 A.M. 65
Thermometer—4 A.M. 64
Thermometer—5 A.M. 64
Thermometer—6 A.M. 64
Thermometer—7 A.M. 64
Thermometer—8 A.M. 64
Thermometer—9 A.M. 64
Thermometer—10 A.M. 64
Thermometer—11 A.M. 64
Thermometer—12 A.M. 64
Thermometer—1 P.M. 64
Thermometer—2 P.M. 64
Thermometer—3 P.M. 64
Thermometer—4 P.M. 64
Thermometer—5 P.M. 64
Thermometer—6 P.M. 64
Thermometer—7 P.M. 64
Thermometer—8 P.M. 64
Thermometer—9 P.M. 64
Thermometer—10 P.M. 64
Thermometer—11 P.M. 64
Thermometer—12 P.M. 64

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRANCIE MAIL.

The M. C. Co.'s steamer *Melbourne*, with the French mail of 14th ultmo, left Singapore on the 8th instant, at 6 A.M., and may be expected here on or about the 14th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Zambesi*, with the Canadian mail, left Kobe on the 9th instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The steamer *Port Adelaide*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 20th ultmo, and is due here on or about the 18th instant.

The steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 1st instant, and is due here on or about the 29th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patriotus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 6th inst., and is expected here on the 12th.

The Austr.-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steamer *Triumphant*, German steamer, 1,142, A. Bleicken, 4th August—Saigon 1st, Aug., Rice and Flower, Ed. Schellhass & Co.

The Austr.-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steamer *Velox*, German steamer, 636, W. Wulf, 6th August—Saigon 1st August, Rice and Flower, Ed. Schellhass & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.
TANNADICE, British steamer, N. Shannon, 31st July—Sydney and July, via Moreton Bay, Keppel Bay, Townsville, Cooktown, Thursday Island, 11th, and Port Darwin 21st, Coals and General, Russell & Co.

TRITON, German steamer, 1,142, A. Bleicken, 4th August—Saigon 1st, Aug., Paddy.

KASHIAR, German steamer, 674, F. Moes, 5th August—Touren 2nd August, and Holloway 4th, General—Weier & Co.

ADMIRAL, German steamer, 857, E. Westergaard, 5th August—Hamburg 10th April, General—Order.

ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, A. Christensen, 11th July—Singapore 27th June, Timber—Order.

COMET, German ship, 1,083, Kaupner, 17th July—Cardiff 4th April, Coal—Order.

ERLKHEN, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination Hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.

ESCORT, American bark, 636, R. G. Waterhouse, 15th July—Iloilo 3rd July, General—Chinese.

GRANITE STATE, American ship, 1,685, Wm. Ross, 19th July—New York 12th April, Oil—Order.

H. WAPPAUS, British bark, 533, Engleson, 21st July—Tientsin 29th June, Bones—Butterfield & Swire.

HYDRA, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 6th July—Hamburg 11th March, General—Arnefeld, Karberg & Co.

JOHN NICHOLSON, British bark, 685, W. Quino, 8th July—London 1st March, General—Melders & Co.

NEW ZEALAND, American ship, 1,252, W. Butter, 1st August—Samarang 20th July, Ballast—Order.

NVLI CHAU, British ship, 1,252, W. Butter, 1st August—Samarang 20th July, Ballast—Order.

SACHEM, American ship, 1,311, J. L. Bartlett, 29th June—Cardiff 17th March, Coal—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SPINAWAY, British sch., 325, J. Garrick, 2nd June—Sharks Bay 16th May, Sandalwood—Siemens & Co.

TA HONGKONG, Siamese ship, 633, M. Steinbring, 7th August—Bangkok 25th July, General—Ho Ho Le.

YOUNG SIAM, Siamese bark, 789, G. Koch, 16th June—Put back, General—Chinad.

WHAMPOA.

AMOV, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 7th August—Shanghai 3rd August, General—Siemens & Co.

VANGTZE, German steamer, 814, C. N. Tonning, 4th August—Chinkiang 30th July, Rice—Siemens & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatshan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggin, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Hawke, British steamer, 2,233, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nan, British steamer, 1,377, G. B. Lafour, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiu-chow, British steamer, 159, E. Gaihe, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Site boat Co.

Pasing, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers—Tok Kee.

Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—